



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to note the way in which our country is succeeding in its task of governing tropical dependencies in which it has served such a short apprenticeship.

The Dutch East: Sketches and Pictures. By J. MACMILLAN BROWN.
New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914, 222 pp.
78 illus.

An interesting and valuable by-product of scholarly research is *The Dutch East*, by Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, of Christchurch, New Zealand. In 1912 he traveled through the less frequented parts of the Netherlands Indies gathering material for his great work on the peopling of the Pacific. His scientific gleanings still await publication, but from time to time he wrote a number of descriptive articles for some Australasian newspapers, and these have fortunately been collected in the present volume.

Professor Brown is a keen observer, a daring theorist, and the master of a remarkably clear and stimulating style. His chapters are not merely among the best descriptive accounts of the region he visited, but they also are full of suggestion for the thoughtful student. From Java his itinerary brought him to Bali and Lombok, Borneo, Celebes, and numerous of the once fabled Spice Islands. Comments, interpretations, and theories are found on many subjects. The Hindu influence in Java, and even more pronounced today in Bali, is discussed. There is a thoughtful comment on the work of the Dutch administrators and the Chinese settlers—who are reaping the advantages. Piracy and the sago palm are held accountable for the sparse peopling of many of the islands, while the new development due to copra is pointed out. And there is also an interesting account of the Dutch colony at Kissa which was forgotten for 250 years, and which has demonstrated that the white man can thrive for generations in the tropics. It would be difficult, in a brief notice, to properly describe a volume which, though struck off in the intervals of busy investigation, contains so much that is not only interesting but suggestive. The seventy-eight illustrations are well-chosen.

P. J. TREAT.